NEWS LETTER OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN BACTERIOLOGISTS

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1942 OFFICERS AND COUNCILORS

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G. L. Stahly, Columbus, Ohio--Ohio
H. E. Morton, Philadelphia, Pa.--Eastern Pennsylvania
O. B. Williams, Austin, Texas--Texas
Sara E. Branham, Bethesda, Maryland--Washington

Invited Members by Council Action of 1938:
Barnett Cohen, Editor-in-Chief, BACTERIOLOGICAL REVIEWS
A. P. Hitchens, Editor-in-Chief, Section C, BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS
N. P. Hudson, Program Committee Chairman
C.-E. A. Winslow, Editor-in-Chief, JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY

1942 ANNUAL MEETING CANCELLED

Members of the Society of American Bacteriologists were notified by a special letter from this office on November 30 that the annual meeting scheduled for December 28, 29, and 30, in Columbus, Ohio, was cancelled at the request of the Office of Defense Transportation and the Science Committee of the National Resources Planning Board.

The Program for the cancelled meeting is enclosed. Abstracts of the papers and the President's address will appear in the January 1943 issue of the JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY. The Council is now considering what steps to take in disposing of its 1942 business, and the possibilities for a 1943 meeting.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

"The year 1942 will remain a memorable one in the History of Bacteriology. Although the War clouds were already accumulating and were throwing their deep shadows over the Baltimore Meetings, the outlook for the entire field of Bacteriology and the prospects for the growth of the Society that unites and serves the Bacteriologists of America were of the brightest, both in respect to past accomplishments and in opportunities for further service.

"This year has seen the newly elected officers of the Society occupied with many activities, in carrying out the normal affairs of the Society and in undertaking new tasks that resulted from the National Emergency. It was essential, in this connection, that Bacteriology be officially recognized as an Independent Science and not merely as a branch of Medicine, or of Agriculture, or of Industry. This recognition was essential in order to establish the status of Bacteriologists with the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel and the Selective Service Board. Efforts made towards this end proved eminently successful.

"As a result of the Emergency, a new and important 'War Committee on Bacteriology', was appointed. Although the Chairman and some of the members were prevented from fully developing the activities of this Committee, either because they had joined the armed forces of the country or because they had so many other tasks thrown upon them that it was physically impossible for them to do more, yet the need for this Committee became evident as the year progressed. Among the problems submitted to the War Committee, the following may be mentioned: 1. the search for an agar substitute; 2. whether or not the Society should pass upon bacteriological qualifications of physicians and others looking for commissions in the armed services; 3. the relation of the Society to training of bacteriological technicians (laboratory personnel) and teachers; 4. the relation of bacteriologists to the War effort and to the Selective Service act; 5. the deferment of bacteriologists on a par with chemists and engineers; 6. the survey of the availability of bacteriologists and of positions requiring bacteriologists. To illustrate the need for information along these lines, it is sufficient merely to cite an inquiry submitted by a member of one of the Committees of the Society to the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, which brought forth the following explanation: 'it was undecided whether to include bacteriologists in the medical group, or to treat them separately; the Roster did not have definite information as to the number of bacteriologists available, and as to the current and future needs; there was no information whether or not the supply of bacteriologists meets or will meet the demand'. Consequently when this member urged that provision be made for continuing bacteriologists in training, he was told to show that such a need existed.

"Because of the attitude on the part of official bodies, the Secretary of our Society addressed letters to the National Roster and to the National Research Council emphasizing the fact that Medical Bacteriology is only a branch of Bacteriology and that, therefore, Bacteriology itself cannot be considered merely as one of the medical sciences, that Bacteriology is a fundamental and important science, not only in medicine but also in agriculture and in industry, that it has in many cases even a greater importance than chemistry. It was urged that all branches of bacteriology and all bacteriologists should receive consideration by the National Roster and by the Selective Service System; and that the functions performed in non-medical and medical fields of bacteriology are of as great importance to the national welfare as those of chemistry and physics. It was urged, therefore, that these official bodies list general, agricultural, and industrial bacteriology (including food and dairy bacteriology) separately and distinct from medical and veterinary bacteriology. This resulted in the official recognition of Bacteriology as a separate and independent science by the Selective Service System, following the lead of the National Roster. The latter declared Bacteriology as a science in which there is a manpower shortage.

"It must be fully recognized that Bacteriology contributes in many ways to the War effort and that it can contribute in many other ways to the post-war reconstruction. Bacteriologists are called upon to participate in the present struggle for the

Freedom of Man, by contributing to many fields of human endeavor, namely, (1) increased production of foodstuffs required by the armed forces and the civilian population, whereby help is rendered in developing soil conditions which are favorable to the activities of various beneficial bacteria and other microbes; (2) the conservation of these foodstuffs by combating spoilage and by controlling microbes injurious to human health; (3) the microbiological manufacture of chemicals essential in many industries, both those that are involved in the production of goods required by civilians; (4) the conservation of the health of the civilian population and of the fighting forces, by improving methods of sanitation and by furthering means of disease prevention; (5) the diagnosis and the combating of the common diseases, as well as of the special forms of disease that may result from troop concentration and from movements of populations; (6) the responsibility for the control of the many diseases of our domesticated plants and animals (these may become particularly aggravated because of pressure for increased food production, combined with a lack of the common chemical agents ordinarily used for the control of these disease-producing agents); (7) and finally, the Bacteriologist must be prepared to meet the ever-present threat of epidemics that usually accompany or follow a world-wide war, especially on a scale that we are facing now.

"The need for our coming together at our annual meeting appeared especially important this year. The Program Committee of our Society spent much time and effort to develop a program for the forthcoming meetings which would meet the War-time needs, with special symposia on problems pertaining to the present emergency. Unfortunately, the over-taxed capacity of the railroads and the need for making all possible sacrifices towards the War effort prevents us from carrying out our plans and from meeting in Columbus.

"But this need not deter us in our efforts to be of service in winning the war. Let each one of us go on with his work. Let us come together in our small groups, in our Local Branches, throughout the Country, and keep the spirit of our Society alive. Let us look forward to the day when the War will be over and when we can go back to our normal work, when we can meet again to exchange ideas and information, which is so essential for the progress of Science.

Your President takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratitude to the other officers of the Society, especially to the Secretary; to the members of the various committees, especially to the Chairman of the Program Committee, for their continuous efforts and help in carrying out the affairs of the Society for the past year."—S. A. Waksman

STATEMENT FROM THE PROGRAM CHAIRMAN

"At the request of the Secretary-Treasurer, I wish to make this brief statement concerning the program that was to have been given in Columbus in December. One hundred and thirty-four titles were submitted for the regular scientific sessions and about twenty-two speakers were to appear on the Round Table Discussions. Several symposia of special interest were arranged, including one on 'The Mode of Action of Anti-bacterial Substances' which was to be a general session of the Society. Attention to the relation of Bacteriology to the War was to be given in papers in the Medical, Agricultural, and Industrial Divisions. Other features, such as the annual banquet, the Presidential Address and the award of the Eli Lilly Prize were arranged to round out a pleasant and profitable three-day session.

"By means of the program, which accompanies this News Letter, the Society members will understand the groupings of certain papers whose abstracts will appear in the January issue of the Journal.

"The Program Committee owes its sincere thanks to those who contributed to the program, either by submitting titles, joining in symposia and round tables, or helping with the arrangements for the meeting."—N. Paul Hudson, Chairman of the Program Committee

ACTIONS BY THE COUNCIL

The Council, by mail vote on November 20, approved for sustaining membership in the Society of American Bacteriologists: The Coleman and Bell Company, Norwood, Ohio; The William S. Merrell Company, Lockland Station, Cincinnati, Ohio; S.M.A. Corporation, 8100 McCormick Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois; John Wyeth and Brother, Inc., 1118 Washington Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and on December 4, the National Oil Products Company, Harrison, New Jersey. Also, by mail vote on December 4, the Council approved the actions taken in regard to the cancellation of the 1942 meeting, and the lists of new members appearing at the end of this News Letter.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT

President S. A. Waksman appointed Dr. H. E. Morton to serve as a representative of the Society of American Bacteriologists at a conference sponsored by the Wistar Institute. The conference is scheduled for January of next year and will be attended by members of many biological societies. Its purpose is to discuss the use of visual aids of all types in the teaching of biology.

A committee of two was appointed by President Waksman to consider the relationships of Biological Abstracts to the Society of American Bacteriologists. Dr. Sara E. Branham and Dr. C. A. Perry will work with Dr. Waksman on a study of this problem.

DUES AND BALLOTS

The 1943 statements together with the ballots for 1943 officers were sent to you by first-class mail in October. Your prompt attention to these matters will be greatly appreciated. If, for any reason, you did not receive these forms, the Secretary-Treasurer will gladly send you other copies.

ARMY UNITED STATES NEEDS BACTERIOLOGISTS

"The Surgeon General's Office calls for 100 Bacteriologists, to be assigned to the Sanitary Corps. They are to be appointed as First Lieutenants. The duties and qualifications are as follows: Position requires knowledge of medical bacteriology, including methods of isolation of pathogenic bacteria and their identification; and of routine sanitary bacteriologic analyses of water and milk. Typical duties are the recognition of paratyphoid or dysentery bacilli from feces, of streptococci in blood or throat cultures, of gonococci in urethral smears, of tubercle bacilli in sputum or spinal fluid, etc.; and the performance of bacterial counts on milk, of tests for *E. coli* in water, etc.; and of serologic tests for the detection of syphilis, undulant fever, paratyphoid fevers, etc. Depending upon the station assignment, an officer may be called upon to do all or any of the duties noted above.

"Limited service men are acceptable. Military experience is not required. The age limit is 55 years. Applications should be made directly to the Service Command of the area in which you reside."—Captain E. S. Pratt

ALICE IN VIRUSLAND

The publishers, Williams and Wilkins Company, announce that they have on hand 83 copies of ALICE IN VIRUSLAND, and were able to place an advertisement to this effect in the November number of the Journal. It has been suggested that this publication would make an ideal Christmas gift, and that many individuals would like to own a copy of this especially good essay. Orders may be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Society, together with a remittance of $1.00 per copy.

BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

There are 48 volumes each of the 1939 and 1940 issues of BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS,

Section C, in the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, which are available to members at the reduced rate of $2.00 per volume. These were turned over to the Society by BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS. Current issues of Section C may be obtained by members of the Society at the reduced rate of $4.00 per volume instead of $5.00.

"BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS announce another new section, Section G, specially assembled abstracts of 'Food and Nutrition Research'. Beginning in January, 1943, this new section will contain all the abstracts on the biological aspects of food technology, food microbiology, human and animal nutrition, vitamins, and the scattered biological literature that pertains to research on nutrition and foods. It will consist of ten abstract issues a year plus the index issue to the complete edition of BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS." If you are interested in current Sections of BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS, please send your subscription orders to BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

LOCAL BRANCH NEWS
(Notes from the Secretaries)

Connecticut Valley Branch: "The Fall meeting was held November 28 in Brady Auditorium, Yale University. The meeting was quite successful and was attended by 40 members. The program follows:

'The biochemical and serological relationships of the organisms of the genus Proteus', Robert Rustigan.

'Studies on the spread of *H. influenzae*, type B', R. D. Johnson and Mildred D. Fousek.

'Non-hemolytic variants of hemolytic streptococci', P. L. Boisvert and Mildred D. Fousek.

'Cultivation of a bacteria-free strain of *Trichomonas fetus*', W. N. Plastridge.

'Salmonella typing in a public health laboratory', E. K. Borman, K. M. Wheeler, D. E. West, and F. L. Mickle'."--Edna W. Lyon

Kentucky Branch: Dr. Morris Scherago succeeded Dr. P. R. Edwards as Councilor to the Parent Society.

Missouri Valley Branch: "Dr. F. E. Nelson is the new appointee to the Membership Committee representing this Branch, and succeeding Dr. H. J. Peppler."--C. E. Georgi, President

Central New York Branch: "The 44th Semi-Annual Meeting was held on October 31, at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, with 65 in attendance. The program consisted of 11 original contributions of microbiological interest and an excellent review by Dr. Georges Knaysi, College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, on 'The use of the electron microscope in the study of the structure of the bacterial cell'.

"The Spring Meeting will also be held at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station."--J. T. Syverton

Eastern Pennsylvania Chapter: "The first meeting for the current season was held October 27 in the Auditorium of the Philadelphia County Medical Society Building. There were 69 members and guests in attendance. The program follows:

'Studies on the allergic and antigenic activity of sonic filtrates of *Brucella abortus*', I. Live.

'The antigenic structure of *H. pertussis*', E. W. Flosdorf, A. Bondi, Jr., Harriet M. Felton, and A. C. McGuinness.

'An intradermal test for susceptibility to pertussis', Harriet M. Felton, and E. W. Flosdorf.

'The antigenic structure of *H. parapertussis* and its probable clinical significance', A. Bondi, Jr., Harriet M. Felton, and E. W. Flosdorf.

"Seventy-four members and guests attended the November meeting of the Eastern

Pennsylvania Chapter. During the annual business meeting which preceded the scientific program, all officers were reelected for a term of one year. Dr. William A. Kreidler continues as President. Dr. Harry E. Morton continues as Secretary-Treasurer. The latter, also serving as councilor to the Parent Society, and councilor's alternate, Dr. Earl H. Spaulding, each have one more year to serve in their respective offices. The program for the 162nd (November 24) meeting follows:

'The use of Syrian hamsters as a laboratory animal', H. E. Morton.

'The effect of promin on experimental tuberculosis in the rabbit', Max Lurie.

'Relative activities of sulfadiazine and sulfamethyldiazine against experimental infections in mice', W. F. Verwey.

'Laboratory studies in spotted fever immune serum', Florence Fitzpatrick."—H. E. Morton

Washington Branch: "On October 15 a joint meeting was held with the Washington Academy of Sciences. Dr. Stuart Mudd delivered an address entitled 'Structural differentiation within the bacterial cell as shown by the electron microscope'. The differentiation of bacterial capsule, protoplasmic membrane, and nuclear material were discussed and illustrated by electron micrographs. Certain implications regarding the rationale of the use of vaccines and serums were pointed out.

"The 128th meeting of the Branch was held on November 24 with the following program:

'A summary of recent work in the control of triple typhoid vaccine', G. F. Luippold.

'Mechanism of bacterial species adaptation to high temperatures', R. R. Spencer.

'The differentiation of human and chicken strains of *Escherichia coli* on the basis of phenol tolerance', J. M. Leise and L. H. James.

'Development of sulfonamide resistance (fastness) in *Staphylococcus aureus* correlated with greatly increased synthesis of p-aminobenzoic acid by the organism', Maurice Landy, N. W. Larkum, Elizabeth J. Oswald and Frank Streightoff.

"Dr. Sara E. Branham was reelected Councilor to the Parent Society by the active members of the Branch."—Angus M. Griffin

BOOK REVIEWS

BIOLOGICAL SYMPOSIA. Volume V. Edited by H. B. Lewis. The Jaques Cattell Press, Lancaster, Pennsylvania (1941) 247 pages. $3.00

"This volume is devoted to the chemical aspects of biology and presents the papers given in April, 1941, at the four symposia held in connection with the meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology. The subjects considered are comparative biochemistry, intermediate metabolism of fats, carbohydrate metabolism, and the biochemistry of choline.

"Since the metabolism of higher forms and of microorganisms presents so many fundamental similarities, the microbiologist will find himself well repaid for the time spent in perusal of this volume. Of particular interest to microbiologists are the chapters on carbohydrate metabolism and the chapter by W. H. Peterson on the merging of growth factors and vitamins. The subjects discussed under carbohydrate metabolism are oxidation catalysts by T. R. Hogness, phosphorylation of glycogen and glucose by C. F. Cori, oxidoreductions in carbohydrate breakdown by Otto Meyerhof, and pyruvic oxidation and the citric acid cycle by E. A. Evans, Jr. In these fields of study the use of microorganisms has contributed substantially to the elucidation of many problems.

"The material is well arranged and well presented. Each topic is reviewed by a prominent worker in the field and the collection of articles is valuable in bringing together in an authoritative way the latest and most pertinent information in rapidly-changing fields of biochemical research."—Stewart A. Koser

BIOLOGICAL SYMPOSIA. Volume VIII. Edited by Robert Redfield. The Jaques Cattell Press, Lancaster, Pennsylvania (1942) 240 pages. $2.50

"This interesting volume is composed of eleven papers, by as many different authors, presented at a symposium held in connection with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the University of Chicago. There is an additional paper by the editor in which the principal conclusions of all of the reports are discussed and coordinated. The wide range of life forms from bacteria to man are considered with particular emphasis upon the complex physiological and social relationships of populations of invertebrate and vertebrate animals. One chapter is devoted exclusively to bacteria. Two chapters on protozoa contain much material of closely related interest. Although the subject matter of the other chapters deals with organisms whose patterns of behavior have little in common with what is known of bacterial populations, they provide an interesting comparison of the relationships among organisms differing greatly in complexity.

"The chapter on bacteria (William Burrows---Synergistic aspects of bacterial populations) is concerned mostly with differences between the biochemical changes of pure cultures and mixed cultures. The fact that the products of mixed cultures are unlike those produced by the constituent cultures when grown separately (synergism) is emphasized and the factors involved are discussed. This carefully prepared report of a little known subject is of interest not only through the factual material which is presented, but because it indicates the limited range of knowledge concerning mixed populations. Exploration in this field has hardly begun, even though populations consisting of many different kinds of bacteria (and other kinds of microbial associates as well) are the rule rather than the exception in nature.

"The volume will prove to be stimulating, as are all thoughtful discussions of comparative biology."---R. L. Starkey

DOCTORS ANONYMOUS. W. M. German. Duell, Sloan and Pearce, New York (1941) 300 pages. $2.75

"In this book the author has introduced to the public a new type of doctor, 'the Doctor's Doctor'. He is the 'Doctor's Doctor' because the traditional medical practitioner is interposed between him and the patient. He, therefore, never has the opportunity to contact the public and for this reason he has, during all these long years since the advent of medical science into medical practice, lived in oblivion and obscurity and the importance of his specialty in medical practice has gone unrecognized. Restless under such denial he has at long last presented his case to the public in 'Doctors Anonymous'. He is presented as a doctor in ambush gunning for disease. The methods of attack are the technics employed in chemical, bacteriological, serological, histological and other laboratories. Each chapter deals with the application of one or another of these and other sciences to the diagnosis, control and prevention of disease, and to a brief historical review of the development of these sciences.

"The preface begins with the statement that the pathologist is the unknown man of medicine. This statement is amplified, and illustrated by various examples. It ends with the statement that there is no intention to compare other medical specialties in an unfavorable light with pathology but asks for equal recognition with the others in order 'to let more light through the new windows which science has opened upon medicine'.

"The succeeding chapters are devoted to the duties of the pathologists, clinical pathologists, and how he performs them. The importance of these technical practices are well set forth but in some instances overemphasized. As for instance in the case where Miss Morrissey sits by the side of the pathologist while he dictates to her the life history of a patient from what is revealed to him through the microscope in a section from the uterus. There is reason to doubt that such a study will reveal the exact age of the patient although it may reveal the inroads made upon normal structures by disease and other accidents and incidents which make up the episodes of life. This and other slight exaggerations of the preciseness of clinical pathological diagnosis may be pardoned on the ground that it is necessary to clarify medical science

for the public.

"There is much information in the book for the public. In the chapter on cancer, for instance, the present day concept of cancer is simply and interestingly told. The importance of diagnosing it early is emphasized. Modern medical methods for accomplishing an early diagnosis are described and the necessity for the cooperation of the pathologist and other medical specialists is clearly presented. The chapter 'Fifty Vital Years' is a brief sketch of the development of the fundamental sciences which have contributed so much to medical knowledge. In this book such a sketch is particularly significant since it associates the development of the new kind of doctor, or the new methods of medical practice, with the advances in science in a way which brings a clear realization of this relation to the public.

"The real purpose which has motivated this 'Doctor's Doctor' to write this book is found in the last chapter, 'Your money's Worth; Ethics of Diagnosis'. Through the whole book the need for the public to recognize clinical pathology as an important medical specialty is repeated like a theme song. The last chapter is a bold expression of the conflict between traditional medical methods, professional ethics, and modern medicine. It is clear at this point that the author is not so interested in gaining recognition for the pathologist as he is in bringing modern methods of good medical practice within reach of every individual. The fact that there are not enough medical students specializing in laboratory methods of medical practice to fill all of the positions available in hospitals is attributed to a lack of professional and public education. He says: 'The proportion of the medical profession and even a smaller proportion of the public educated to the point of calling for scientific diagnosis is such that many pathologists must choose between accepting small-salaried posts and going into other specialties'.

"The introduction is written by Paul de Kruif."—W. D. Stovall

HANDBOOK OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES. F. H. Top and Collaborators. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis (1941) 682 pages. $7.50

"This book will be helpful to the bacteriologist for reference in teaching hygiene in elementary bacteriology and medical bacteriology. It was written for those professionally interested in public health, and it treats all the more common communicable diseases; i.e., those which cause death or incapacitation in a relatively large number of the population in this country. The diseases discussed include those caused by bacteria or their toxins, filterable viruses, protozoa, worms, mites, and lice. For each disease the following subjects are discussed: synonyms, definition, history, infectious agent, epidemiology, immunity, pathology, symptoms, clinical types, complications, differential diagnosis, prognosis, treatment, nursing care, and prevention. To illustrate clinical pictures and special points in nursing technic are many photographs, some of them color plates.

"Chapters are also included on the general principles of infection and immunity, on epidemiology, regulations governing reportable diseases, management of cases in the home and hospital, serum reactions, and practical active and passive immunization in specific diseases. Dr. Top has had specialists in nursing write the chapters on the management of cases, and some of the chapters on specific diseases are written by medical specialists. One looks for but does not find a statement and discussion of regulations governing vaccination in the various states.

"To be brief, a handbook must avoid debate and some statements appear dogmatic. The judgment of the authors has been made not only on clinical experience, however, but also on a thorough review of the literature through the most recent publications in almost all subjects. We should say that the statement by Dr. Douglas in the chapter on tuberculosis: 'tuberculin can be reserved for special differential problems' is open to serious argument. Food bacteriologists will undoubtedly consider that the discussion on the prevention of food poisoning could be made more practical.

"The appendix gives extensive statistics from the records of the Herman Kiefer Hospital on the final diagnosis of referred cases, associated conditions, and complications of 19 diseases. Also included here are the regulations governing cases and contacts for reportable diseases in Detroit.

"When one considers the enormous field Dr. Top covers, one realizes how much material he has collected and organized."—Janet R. McCarter

MICROBIOLOGY AND MAN. Jorgen Birkeland. F. S. Crofts and Company, New York (1942) 478 pages. $4.00

"This book is written under the subtitle, 'Being an account of the diverse properties and characteristics of microorganisms, a description of the various tools and techniques for their handling, and an inquiry into their subtle relationships to everyday life.' It is designed, as the author states in his preface, for students who plan to take only one or two courses in microbiology. Slightly over half the book is devoted to the subjects of infection and resistance and a discussion of some common infectious diseases. This relative emphasis upon the harmful aspects of bacterial activity, while undoubtedly interesting to the reader, nevertheless belies the author's hope that the student will wish 'information concerning those living forms . . . without which life as we know it could not exist.'

"Be that as it may, the book is well written, straightforward, with clear explanations. Sufficient factual and explanatory material is given so that the elementary student should not need to consult outside references. If he is interested in further information, a few, well-chosen references are given.

"The text is divided into four sections. The first gives a good discussion of the general nature and properties of microorganisms. This is followed by a section on infection and resistance, which provides a background for presentation of some common infectious diseases. The microbiology of food, milk, water, sewage, and soils is left for the final section, since the author feels that the public health aspects of these subjects cannot be appreciated fully until the student has acquired some knowledge of infection, epidemiology, and specific diseases. This point of view has much to commend it.

"The terminology used is that of Bergey's Fifth Edition. An appendix lists and briefly characterizes most of the orders, families, tribes and genera of the Schizomycetes. A glossary of some 250 terms will be found useful.

"Those who need a fairly complete and easily understood text for a 'cultural' course in microbiology will find this book well worth careful consideration."—P. L. Carpenter

MICROBIOLOGY OF MEATS. L. B. Jensen. The Garrard Press, Champaign, Illinois (1942) 252 pages. $4.00

"Based as this monograph is on years of experience in applied bacteriology, and especially in meat technology, Dr. Jensen has prepared a comprehensive discussion of problems relating to meat and meat specialties. The book is well documented with references at the bottom of the pages and therefore involves a little more than Dr. Jensen's own personal ideas. The first chapter of the book concerns history of meat operations and is followed by discussion of curing, gaseous fermentation of certain canned meat products, green discoloration, action of microorganisms on fats, ham souring, microbiology of beef and other specialties such as sausage and bacon. Chapters also are devoted to the contamination by microorganisms in the meat-packing plant and their origin in such materials as spices, salts, sugar, paper and wood. The final chapter deals with problems of food poisoning. The book is well printed and is a fine example of a technical reference book for one industry. It should not only be in the libraries of all food technologists but should be read by them."—F. W. Tanner

THE NATURE AND PREVENTION OF PLANT DISEASES. K. S. Chester. The Blakiston Company, Philadelphia (1942) 584 pages. $4.50

"The book is primarily directed to Agricultural students who desire an elementary course in plant pathology. The chief emphasis is placed on the practical side of plant disease control, with less detail devoted to mycological aspects. The choice of diseases selected for detailed discussion is strongly influenced by their economic importance in the United States and particularly those outstanding in the southern great plains and southwestern states. Perhaps, had the selections been

largely confined to the diseases of crop plants economically important and peculiar to the above mentioned localized regions, it might have enhanced the worth of the book. The first group of diseases taken up are those caused by the Basidiomycetes, followed by the Asomycetes, the imperfect fungi, Phycomycetes, bacterial pathogens and lastly the viruses. Then follow chapters on parasitic seed plants, nematodes, and non-parasitic (physiogenic) diseases. The last portion of the book is devoted to methods of studying plant disease, the relation of environment to disease, epiphytology and control of diseases, through regulation, disease resistance, and cultural methods.

"The author has a terse yet pleasing style which should stimulate the interest of the student. All in all the author has accomplished his purpose, namely, to write a text in elementary plant pathology for agricultural students having a limited background in botany, chemistry and bacteriology."--G. L. Peltier

RELAPSING FEVER IN THE AMERICAS. Volume VIII. Edited by F. R. Moulton, A.A.A.S. Science Press Printing Company, Lancaster, Pennsylvania (1942) 130 pages. $3.00

"The eighth in a series of volumes on public health problems arranged and published as symposia for the AAAS, this book was prepared from a symposium which was organized and presented by its Section on Medical Sciences at the Dallas meetings of the Association in December, 1941. It contains twenty papers contributed by twenty-three individuals who have been actively engaged in study of the disease and its vectors. Though devoted largely to the characteristics of relapsing fever as it occurs in North America and to evidence of its slow but apparently steady spread, particularly in the southwestern and far western parts of the United States, it also contains material on factors related to its wide prevalence in Central and South America.

"An historical introduction is followed by papers on the present distribution of the disease and its laboratory diagnosis, on classification, identification and cultivation of the spirochaetes, on distribution, habits, life cycles and spirochaete and host specificities of the tick vectors, on clinical symptoms, pathology and treatment and on immunology, epidemiology and other public health aspects of the disease. Complete coverage of the subject is not attempted but a thorough analysis is made of the present status of the disease in this hemisphere. The book is a good review of the newer knowledge on relapsing fever and should be a valuable addition to the bacteriologists's bookshelf."—R. W. Harrison

NEWS ABOUT OUR MEMBERS

Anheuser-Busch, Incorporated, has established a research unit devoted to the study of the genetics of yeast in the Henry Shaw School of Botany, Washington University, St. Louis.

Dean Francis G. Blake announced that the Yale School of Medicine will offer a graduate course designed primarily for physicians of Connecticut on "Industrial Health and Medicine in War Time". The program will consist of lectures and seminars by physicians and specialists nationally prominent in the field of industrial medicine, and will be held from October 7 through December 23. The course is under the joint direction of Dr. W. T. Salter, Dr. John R. Paul, professor of preventive medicine, and Dr. C.-E. A. Winslow, Chairman of the Department of Public Health. Dr. Winslow will lecture on "Extra-Mural Factors in Industrial Health."

Mr. Richard F. Cousins is stationed at Camp Barkeley, Texas, with the United States Army.

Dr. H. R. Dean, Department of Pathology, University of Cambridge, England, has been elected the representative of the University on the General Medical Council.

Dr. Wolcott B. Dunham has accepted an appointment as Associate in Microbioloty at the Squibb Institute, New Brunswick. His work will be in connection with measles vaccine.

Dr. Bernard A. Friedman, Junior Plant Pathologist, U.S.D.A., is now on military leave in the Army. His mail address remains as is.

Dr. Robert G. Green is one of a group who will study the cancer problem at the University of Minnesota. The enlargement of this program was made possible by a gift of $5,500 a year for five years from the Citizens Aid Society of Minnesota.

Lt. W. H. Harris, Jr., formerly Assistant in Medicine at New York University, and Resident in Bellevue Hospital, is now with the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army.

The 27th annual dinner of the Institute of Medicine of Chicago was in honor of Dr. Ludwig Hektoen and Dr. James B. Herrick, who have been active members of the Board of Governors since the founding of the Institute in 1915. Dr. J. P. Simonds spoke on "Ludwig Hektoen: A Study in Changing Scientific Interests". Dr. Hektoen is an Honorary Member of the Society.

Dr. Marion Winifred Hood, formerly of the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois, has been appointed assistant professor of parasitology in the Department of Public Health of the Louisiana State University School of Medicine.

Mr. Leon S. Idoine is now with the Packaging Research Division of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company. He was in the Department of Botany and Bacteriology of Indiana University.

Lt. Cmdr. M. A. Jacobson has been transferred from Chicago, Illinois, to the Medical Department, U.S. Naval Training Station, Farragut, Idaho.

Lt. Arthur S. Levine has been commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps, AUS, and is located at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Dr. Perrin H. Long was presented with the research medal of the Southern Medical Association at the Richmond meeting "in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the knowledge of bacteriology and chemotherapy".

Dr. Colin M. MacLeod and Dr. A. R. Dochez participated in a discussion on "The Atypical (Virus) Pneumonias" at the second program arranged by the New York Bacteriologists' War Research Projects Group to review bacteriological problems of importance for the war in order to formulate research projects to be undertaken by members of the group.

Dr. Karl F. Meyer, Director of the Hooper Foundation, San Francisco, was chosen President-elect at the Seattle meeting of the western branch of the American Public Health Association.

Dr. Pablo Morales Otero, Acting Director of the School of Tropical Medicine, University of Puerto Rico, has been appointed Director.

Dr. E. H. Peterson, formerly of the University of Wisconsin and Cornell University, has joined the staff of the Department of Animal Pathology at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Major William Reiner-Deutsch, Sn.C., has been transferred to Station Hospital, Camp Shelby, Mississippi, to take charge of the Department of Bacteriology of the Station Hospital Laboratory.

Dr. Thurman B. Rice, Health Education Consultant to the State Board of Health, Indianapolis, has been appointed Acting State Health Commissioner.

Mr. R. E. Scalf, Jr., is attending Indiana University on a fellowship from Joseph E. Seagram and Sons, Inc., and is doing graduate work.

Dr. Malcolm H. Soule, University of Michigan, was Consultant to the Director of the Division of Health and Sanitation, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs at the Pan-American Sanitary Conference in Rio de Janeiro, and remained in South America until recently investigating the activities of the Division in that continent.

Capt. Walter C. Tobie, Sn.C., is in charge of the Division of Chemistry and Physics of the Army Medical School at the Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

Dr. C.-E. A. Winslow was awarded the Sedgwick Memorial Medal in recognition of distinguished service in public health by the American Public Health Association at the seventy-first annual meeting of the Association, held at St. Louis in October.

IN MEMORIAM

Lawrence T. Clark
1881 - 1942

Dr. Lawrence Twilley Clark, Managing Director of the Research and Biological Laboratories of Parke, Davis and Company, died on May 29, at the age of sixty-one

years. His entire scientific career was spent in the services of the Company, having begun when he entered as a research worker in bacteriology soon after receiving his Bachelor of Science degree from the Michigan State College in 1904. In 1929 he rose to the position of Managing Director of the laboratories and of the biological farm. His contribution to the standardization of biological manufacturing methods, especially in the field of bacterial products, was perhaps his most outstanding achievement, recognized by his alma mater in 1932 with the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

Dr. Clark was a member of many scientific organizations, among these was the Society of American Bacteriologists.

We deeply regret his death.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

"Professor Siergei Winogradsky who attained the age of eighty-six last summer and who has been working in the Pasteur Institute in France since 1922, replied, on June 22, 1942, to a question transmitted by the American Red Cross in regard to his well-being as follows: 'I am well, at Brie, working still as in former years. Family relatively well. Helen with me, the others in Paris.'"—S. A. Waksman

"Professor V. L. Issatchenko of the Microbiological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR wrote on August 14, 1942, that the above Institute has been temporarily moved to the City of Frunse in the KSSR; that the work is being carried out energetically and that the Journal Microbiologia is appearing regularly. The first three issues for 1942 are in press. He says, 'Although we are passing through a very difficult period, we are convinced in the final defeat of Fascism. The friendly relations of the U.S.A. make us all very happy.' It is to be recalled that Professor Issatchenko took the place of Professor Omeliansky as the Head of the Division of General Microbiology of the Institute of Experimental Medicine in Leningrad when the latter died in 1927. Omeliansky was the direct successor of Winogradsky at that Institute."—S. A. Waksman

Wanted: JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY: Vols. 1 and 3; Vol. 2, No. 6; Vol. 4; Vol. 6, Nos. 1, 5, and 6; Vol. 36, No. 3; Vol. 42, No. 1.

BACTERIOLOGICAL REVIEWS: Vols. 1, 2, and 3.

Fourth edition of the Bergey Manual, and Vol. 1 of Buchanan and Fulmer, PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY OF BACTERIA.

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Miss Dorothy W. Caldwell has sent to the Secretary-Treasurer for use by any of our members the following: JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY: Vol. 39, Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 6; Vol. 40, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; Vol. 41, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; Vols. 42 and 43 complete; Vol. 44, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. BACTERIOLOGICAL REVIEWS: Vol. 1, No. 1; Vol. 2, No. 1; Vol. 3, Nos. 1 and 2; Vol. 4, Nos. 2 and 3; Vol. 5, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; Vol. 6, No. 1.

Dr. R. S. Breed, Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, has extra copies of the Errata list that was prepared when the fifth edition of the Bergey Manual was reprinted. These will be supplied free to anyone who asks for them.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN BACTERIOLOGISTS

1942 New Members

July 15, 1942 to December 1, 1942
(Approved by Council on December 4, 1942)

Andreasen, Arthur A., R. R. 1, c/o Art Martin, Lawrenceburg, Indiana
Bebout, Leonora, 518 South Gross, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
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Deacon, Wilbur E., Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas
Ellickson, Bruce E., 605 East Daniel Street, Champaign, Illinois
Farrell, Leone, Connaught Laboratories, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada
Flanigan, John, Station Hospital, Pine Camp, New York
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Garman, Richard A., Medical Detachment, Station Hospital, New Orleans Staging Area, New Orleans, Louisiana
Lankford, Livius L., Division of Labs., Dallas Health Dept., City Hall Annex, Dallas, Texas
Lee, Sylvan B., General Mills, Inc., 2010 East Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minnesota
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Woodruff, J. C., 445 West 23 Street, New York, New York
Zender, Justin, c/o Sylvania Industrial Corp., Fredericksburg, Virginia

1943 New Members

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Cade, Arthur R., P. O. Box 224, Rutherford, New Jersey

New Members approved by Council on 12/4/42—2

Castillo, Roberto Levi, P. O. Box 759, Guayaquil, Ecuador, South America
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Youngner, Julius S., Hygienic Laboratory, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Youngren, Edna H., Dept. of Bacteriology and Public Health, Washington State College, Pullman, Washington